



Lernziele dieser Lektion:	
Sprechen	über Ferien sprechen, Fragen zum Thema stellen und beantworten was man am besten mitnimmt Rollenspiel: ein Zimmer im Hotel bestellen
Hören	Jugendliche sprechen über ihre Ferien Gespräche bei der Zugsauskunft Lautsprecherdurchsagen am Bahnhof
Lesen	Empfehlungen lesen und Bildern zuordnen Texte über Jugendherbergen, Hotels und Zugfahren
Schreiben	E-mail zur Bestätigung einer Reservierung über die Vergangenheit und die Zukunft
Lernstrategien	Lerntypen, Tipps zum leichteren Lernen
Sprachqualität	Wiederholung der Zeiten über die Vergangenheit und die Zukunft sprechen/schreiben

1 Make Your Way in Business interviewed four British teenagers about their holidays.

While you are listening to the four interviews, write the number of the interview partners (1 = Jeff, 2 = Sheila, 3 = Gordon, 4 = Sue) on the space in front of the correct answer in each line of the grid.

COUNTRIES	___ Austria	___ Scotland	___ Greece	___ Ireland
TRANSPORT	___ boat & coach	___ train	___ plane	___ car
TIME	___ 20 days	___ 2 weeks	___ 4 weeks	___ 3 weeks
PARTNER(S)	___ cousin	___ family	___ school friends	___ mother
PLACES TO STAY	___ farmhouse	___ hotel	___ youth hostel	___ campsite
WEATHER	___ nice	___ not too bad	___ hot	___ bad

2 Now talk about your answers.

Jeff/Sheila	went to ...	by ...	He/She	stayed there for ...
He/She	went with ...	and they stayed at a ...	The weather was ...	

3 Many young people stay at Youth Hostels when they travel. Read this text about arriving at a Youth Hostel and mark the passages which match the pictures in **4**.

When you arrive, check in at the Hostel Reception where you will be given your room number. You will stay in comfortable bunk bedded rooms sharing with people of the same sex unless you have made special arrangements in advance – for instance, families or groups of friends may be able to have their own private room. More and more Youth Hostels now offer smaller rooms, often with their own washing facilities.

Otherwise you will find showers, toilets and washing facilities close to your room. Freshly laundered bed linen will be given to you. It is very important that this is used. Pillows, duvets and/or blankets are also provided.

Youth Hostels have self-catering kitchens (fully equipped with cooking facilities, pots, pans, crockery, cutlery and food storage) as well as small shops which

sell tinned foods (soup, meat, vegetables, fruit), tea, instant coffee, biscuits, chocolate, sweets and canned drinks. Bread and milk will usually be available as well. Most Youth Hostels also provide a full meals service. Alcohol should not be brought into the Hostel unless special arrangements have first been made with the Warden. The use of illegal drugs is also not permitted on Hostel premises. The hostel staff will refuse admission to anyone under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

To keep prices as low as possible, Wardens may ask for help with simple household tasks, like washing up, and you are asked to clear up after yourself.

Pets are not allowed in Youth Hostels, although special arrangements can be made for Guide Dogs for the Blind.

4 Look at these illustrations and find out what you can do, must do, need not do or are not allowed to do in (most) youth hostels.

Example: In most youth hostels you are not allowed to smoke.



5 Read carefully through the descriptions of the hotels. Ask your teacher for the words you do not understand. Then, listen to the conversation at the tourist office, and match the correct descriptions with the hotels. Write the letters next to the pictures.



Kennedy Palace Hotel



Albany Hotel



Lawns Hotel



Olde Place Hotel



Madeira Hotel

(A)

A seafront hotel looking across the famous lawns of Hove. Most of the 47 bedrooms have a bath, colour TV, radio, and telephone.
B&B £ 40-£ 60

(B)

Situated on Kingsway, seaview from front, bedrooms with bath or shower, WC, colour TV.
B&B £ 35-£ 55

(C)

Attractive hotel close to the Royal Pavilion and the famous lanes. Offering modern, comfortable bedrooms, most of them with colour TV, central heating and private bathrooms. You can enjoy an excellent meal in the restaurant.
B&B £ 24

(D)

Opposite the Palace Pier, this family-run hotel is known for its friendly atmosphere and service. Magnificent view of the seafront.
B&B £ 44-£ 50

(E)

Charming two-star hotel in the world-famous village of Rottingdean, three miles from Brighton. The hotel is friendly and welcoming with large, elegantly furnished bedrooms, all with colour TV, telephone, and radio.
B&B £ 35-£ 70

6 Listen to the conversation with the receptionist, and fill in the correct information.

3

Single Double with bath with shower

number of nights

with seaview £ without seaview £

name room number

In which hotel has Mr Mindham booked his room? _____

7 Study these parts of a fax reservation, and put them where they belong in the form below.

FAX :

From: PETER RUSSELL
 1270 Chestnut Ave.
 Long Beach, CA 90802
 (310) 432-7156

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 1

Best regards,
 Advance reservations
 A quiet room on an upper floor is preferred.
 He will be arriving on April 2, 20__
 Lawnsdowne Court Hotel
 Peter Russell
 Please confirm as soon as possible.
 and staying for three nights.
 Please reserve a single room with
 bath for Peter Russell.

8 Study this text and fill in the missing parts (R = Receptionist; G = Guest). Then listen to the conversation.

- 4 R Good afternoon, sir. _____?
- G Yes. I have a reservation for three nights.
- R Your name is ...
- G Russell. Peter Russell.
- R Mr Russell. _____. That's room 648 on the sixth floor. How would you like to pay?
- G By American Express, if that's okay?
- R _____, sir. May I have your card?
- G Here you are.
- R Will you please fill in this _____ while I get your key card.
- G All right. That's okay, isn't it?
- R _____. Can I get the porter to take your luggage?
- G That's okay. I only have a light bag. Can I also have dinner this evening?
- R No problem, sir. Dinner is served _____. Shall I reserve a table?
- G That would be nice. Eight o'clock?
- R _____. And here's your credit card and your key, room 648.
- G Thank you for your help.

Now work with a partner. Use the phrases above and make a dialogue at the reception desk of a hotel.

9 **Work with a partner.** Partner A works with the information on rolecard A. Partner B works with the information on rolecard B.

ROLECARD A:

You are on holiday in London, and want to visit Brighton by train.
 Phone up the Beach Hotel to make a reservation.
 You want

- to stay for four nights
- a double room with sea-view (if possible)
- to take a dog with you
- to watch television in the evenings
- to know how much it is
- to go shopping
- to know how far the station is

Make a telephone conversation with your partner.

ROLECARD B:

You are the receptionist at the Beach Hotel.
 Study all the information in the box before you start.
 Your partner wants to make a reservation.
 Make sure you get

- his/her name
- the type of room
- the length of stay

Fill in the reservation form below.

BEACH HOTEL

3 Regency Square Brighton BN1 2FG
 Telephone: (0273) 23776 Fax: (0273) 23777

- » 50 yards from seafront
- » 35 rooms with bath or shower
- » TV-room
- » Dogs welcome
- » Shopping in the area
- » 15 minutes from Brighton Station

Rates per night – bed and breakfast
 Single room £45
 Single room with bath/shower £50
 Twin/double room £70
 Twin/double room with bath/shower £80



Single Double with bath with shower

number of nights date of arrival

with seaview £ without seaview £

name room number

Write an email confirming your reservation.

Focus on studying 1: Lerntypen

Lernen fällt dir leichter, wenn du berücksichtigst, wie du Informationen am besten verarbeitest.

Du bist ein **Lesetyp**, wenn du dir alles leicht merkst, was du liest. Zu Hause kannst du dann

- nochmals alles durchlesen.
- schriftlich zusammenfassen und die Zusammenfassung lesen.
- andere Texte (z.B. aus dem Internet) zum Thema lesen.

Wenn du ein **Sehtyp** bist, lernst du leichter, wenn du dir alles als Bild vorstellst. Du kannst z.B.

- kleine Zeichnungen in dein Vokabelheft machen.
- viel mit Diagrammen und Skizzen lernen.
- deinen Lernstoff mit Farben (bunte Textmarker) strukturieren und organisieren.

Wenn du ein **Hörtyp** bist, lernst du am besten, wenn du im Unterricht besonders gut aufpasst. Zu Hause kannst du gut wiederholen, wenn du

- laut oder halblaut lernst, dir Vokabel also z.B. vorsagst.
- beim Vokabellernen die Audiofunktion eines Online-Wörterbuches verwendest.
- dich beim Lernen aufnimmst und dir die Aufnahme später wieder anhörst.

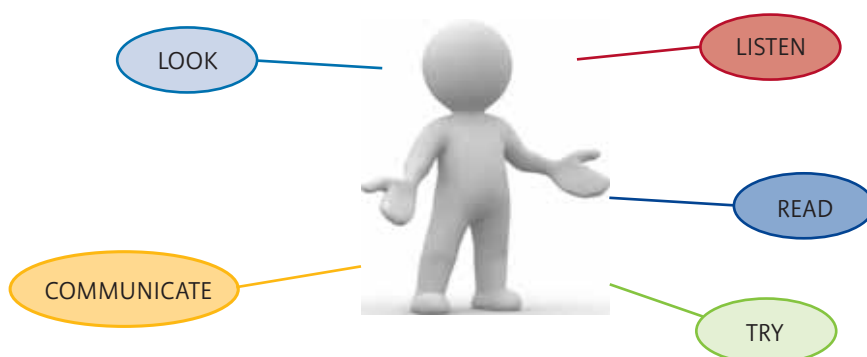
Wenn du ein **Fühl- oder Handlungstyp** bist, lernst du am besten, indem du alles selber ausprobierst. Ein E-mail Kontakt mit englischen Jugendlichen könnte dir z.B. helfen. Außerdem lernst du leichter, wenn

- du mit dem Computer arbeitest.
- längeres Lernen durch Bewegung unterbrichst.
- lernst, während du dich bewegst (z.B. beim Joggen über Kopfhörer Vokabel wiederholst).
- dir Notizen machst und wichtige Dinge mehrmals aufschreibst.

Wenn du ein **kommunikativer Lerntyp** bist, lernst du am besten durch Gespräche. Mitarbeit im Unterricht oder eine Lerngruppe helfen dir beim Lernen. Zusätzlich kannst du z.B.

- durch Fragen lernen, die du dir selbst stellst und beantwortest.

Das Wichtigste beim Lernen ist, dass du versuchst, die Informationen über möglichst viele Kanäle aufzunehmen. Wenn du zum Beispiel im Unterricht gut aufpasst und mitarbeitest, dir zu Hause alles noch einmal durchliest, es schriftlich zusammenfasst, mit Skizzen, Bildern und Farben strukturierst, aufnimmst was du dir laut vorliest und dir diese Aufnahmen anhörst, während du in die Schule gehst oder Sport machst, kann dir überhaupt nichts passieren. [;-]



10 Listen to the dialogues and fill in the train information.

Then compare your findings with your partner's.

5

	Passenger 1	Passenger 2	Passenger 3	Passenger 4
is leaving from				
wants to go to				
what time?				
Train operator				
Option 1 Departure/Arrival				
Option 2 Departure/Arrival				

11 Listen to the announcements about trains at Bristol station. Fill in as much information as possible.

6

DEPARTURES			
Time	Destination	Platform	Information
	Weston-super-Mare		
	Bath		
	Paddington		
	Swansea		

Compare your findings in class.



12 Finding out about trains. You can get pocket timetables from any station.

Read these instructions and look at the timetable below. Then answer the questions .

- 1 If you want to know what time trains arrive, choose the name of the station and read across the timetable.
- 2 If you want to know where and when a train stops on its way to Oxford, find the starting or departure time of the train and read down.
- 3 A dotted line opposite the name of a station means that the train does not stop there.

		▽		Ⓢ		▽		Ⓢ		▽		Ⓢ											
London Paddington	d	17 13	...	17 18	17 23	...	...	17 28	17 33	...	...	17 38	17 43	...	...	17 48	17 53	...	...	17 58	18 03	...	...
Ealing Broadway	d	...	...	17 24	...	...	...	17 34	...	...	...	17 44	...	...	...	17 54	...	...	...	18 04	...	...	...
Slough	d	...	...	17 33	...	...	...	17 43	...	...	...	17 53	...	...	...	18 03	...	...	...	18 13	...	...	...
Reading	a	17 43	...	17 56	17 53	...	...	18 06	18 03	...	...	18 16	18 13	...	...	18 26	18 23	...	...	18 36	18 33	...	...
	d	...	...	→	17 57	→	...	18 07	→	...	...	18 17	→	...	...	18 27	→	...	...	18 37	→	...	18 27
Tilehurst	d	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 03	...	...	...	18 13	...	...	...	18 23	...	...	...	18 33	...	...	18 33
Pangbourne	d	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	...	...	...	18 20	...	...	...	18 30	...	...	...	18 40	...	...	18 40
Goring & Streatley	d	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 25	...	...	...	18 35	...	...	...	18 45	...	...	...	18 55	...	...	18 55
Cholsey	d	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 27	...	...	...	18 37	...	...	...	18 47	...	...	...	18 57	...	...	18 57
Didcot	a	17 58	...	18 08	...	18 29	...	18 18	...	18 39	...	18 28	...	18 49	...	18 38	...	18 59	...	18 48	...	18 59	18 59
	d	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	...	...	18 32	...	...	...	18 42	...	...	...	18 52	...	...	18 52
Appleford	d	...	...	18 08	...	18 18	...	18 28	...	...	...	18 38	...	...	...	18 48	...	...	...	18 58	...	...	18 58
Culham	d	...	...	18 11	...	18 21	...	18 31	...	...	...	18 41	...	...	...	18 51	...	...	...	19 01	...	...	19 01
Radley	d	...	...	18 14	...	18 24	...	18 34	...	...	...	18 44	...	...	...	18 54	...	...	...	19 04	...	...	19 04
Oxford	a	18 16	18 21	18 26	18 31	...	...	18 36	18 41	...	...	18 46	18 51	...	...	18 56	19 01	...	...	19 06	19 11	...	19 11

- a arrival time
- d departure time
- continued in later column
- ← continued from an earlier column
- Ⓢ hot dishes to order, also buffet service of drinks and snacks, available for whole or part of journey
- ▽ buffet service of drinks and cold snacks, available for whole or part of journey
- ⊖ Stations having interchange with London Transport Underground Services

- 1 How many direct trains go to Oxford?
- 2 How long does a direct train take to Oxford?
- 3 What time does the 17.23 from Paddington get to Oxford?
- 4 Does the 18.03 from Paddington stop at Tilehurst?
- 5 Tina arrived at Oxford at 18.56. What time did she catch the train in Reading?

13 Match the halves of these sentences.

Ms Green, booked on flight KL 1022 to Amsterdam,	calling at Swindon, Didcot and Reading.
The next train to arrive at platform 6 is the 4.36 Great Western service to London Paddington	booked on Qantas flight 10 to Sydney.
Passengers booked on British Airways flight number 117	please proceed to gate 42 immediately.
The train arriving at platform 2 is	the 6.37 Great Western service to Newport, Cardiff and Swansea.
Last and final call for passengers	arriving from Stockholm.
The train now standing at platform 3	to New York, please proceed to gate 74.
Paging passenger Mr Svensson	is the 11.49 Virgin Trains service to Weston-super-Mare.

Focus on form 1

WIEDERHOLUNG: DIE ZEITEN DER GEGENWART UND DER VERGANGENHEIT – REVISION: PRESENT AND PAST TENSES

Present Simple

Fokus: allgemeine Tatsachen, Gewohnheiten

I go to school every day.

I always spend my summer holidays in Carinthia.

Present Progressive

Fokus: alles, was JETZT passiert

Look at her! She's standing on her head.

Watch out! A car is racing down the road.

Manchmal verwenden wir die Present Progressive mit Wörtern wie **always**, **continually** oder **forever**, wenn uns das Ereignis stört oder ärgert. Schau dir diese Beispiele an:

Mum is always complaining about the noise.

Our teachers are continually nagging at us.

Present Perfect Simple

Fokus: unbestimmte/r Zeitpunkt/Periode in der Vergangenheit, das Ergebnis ist wichtiger als wann etwas geschehen ist

I've done my homework. I can go out now.

I know what's right and what's wrong. I've learnt my grammar.

Present Perfect Progressive

Fokus: die Handlung ist wichtig, sie erstreckt sich über einen Zeitraum, der bis jetzt andauert, auch für wiederholte Handlungen, die immer noch stattfinden

I've been waiting for two hours now.

I've been going to afternoon classes in Spanish.

I've been doing my homework. I'm very tired.

I've been studying grammar all day. I've got to take a break now, and continue later.

Die Present Perfect Progressive betont die **Handlung**, die immer noch andauert.

Die Present Perfect Simple betont das **Ergebnis der Handlung**.

Past Simple

Fokus: Ereignisse, die abgeschlossen sind (in 1984), ein bestimmter Zeitpunkt/-raum in der Vergangenheit

I took my final exams in 1984.

Last year we visited a factory during a school trip.

Past Progressive

Fokus: die Handlung in der Vergangenheit dauert an, vorübergehende Situationen

Just as I was leaving, the postman arrived.

It was raining all night.

Wenn wir über Dinge sprechen, die in der Vergangenheit **regelmäßig** stattgefunden haben, verwenden wir **used to + infinitive**. Schau dir diese Beispiele an:

Jeannie used to go cycling when she was 16.

Tom used to help out with the housekeeping.

Did you use to go to discos at that time?

She never used to wear make-up.

Past Perfect Simple

Fokus: Ereignisse in der Vergangenheit, die noch früher stattgefunden haben

When we arrived at the station, the train had already left.

At the airport, I discovered that I had forgotten my passport at home.

Past Perfect Progressive

Fokus: Wir verwenden die Past Perfect Progressive, um über Dinge zu sprechen, die eine Zeitlang stattgefunden haben, bevor sich etwas anderes ereignet hat.

Before they set out on their journey, they had been packing for days.

When we arrived at the Youth Hostel, we were very tired because we had been travelling for hours.